Forgotten Creatures of Historical Papers

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Accounts of Giants and Mysterious Beings from Historical Records

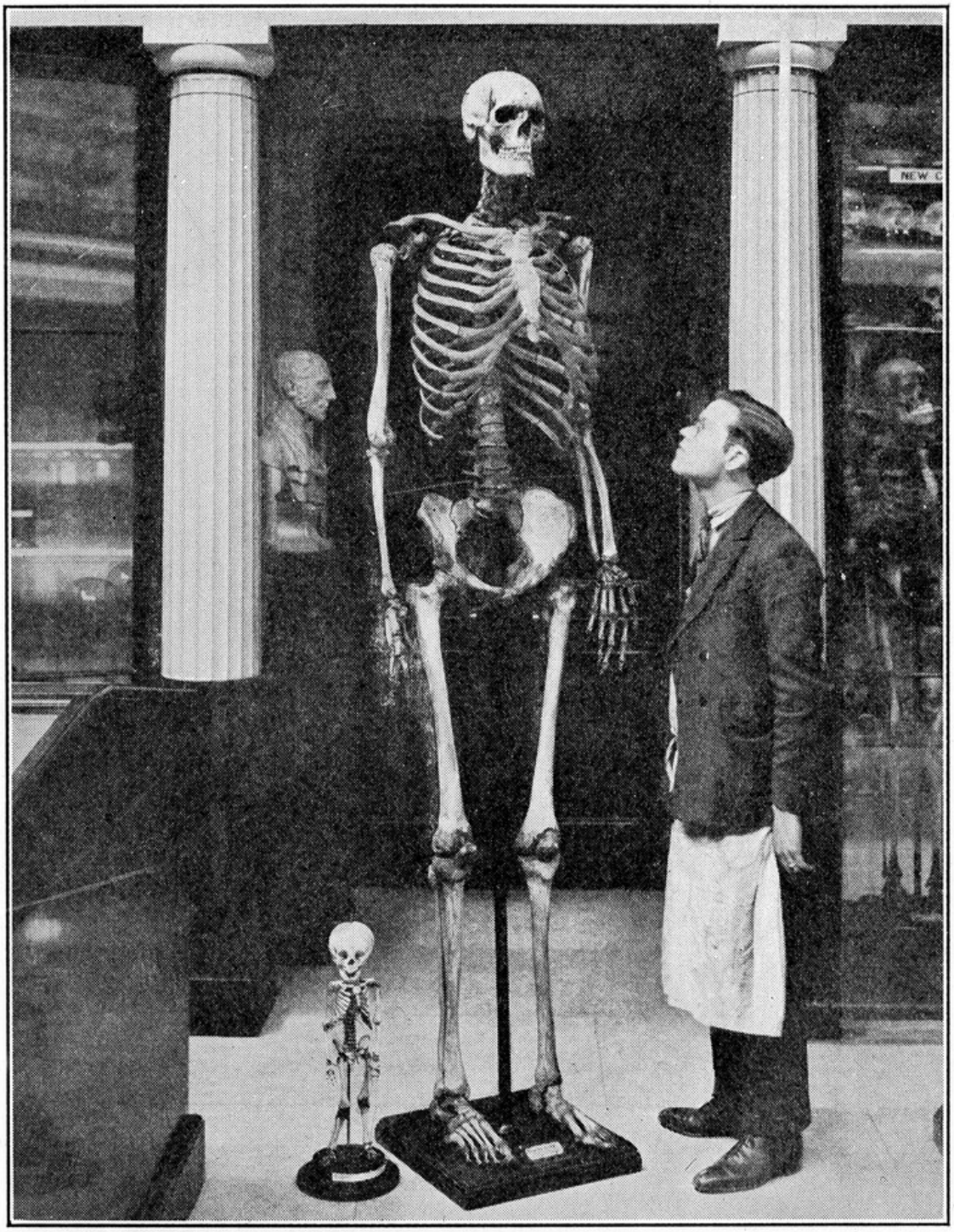
In the annals of America's exploration and discovery, tales abound of extraordinary finds that speak to ancient races and hidden worlds beneath our feet. From the burial mounds of the Midwest to the hills of the Southwest, excavators in the 19th and early 20th centuries unearthed skeletons of immense proportions, hinting at a lost era when giants walked the land.One such remarkable discovery was reported in The New York Times on February 11, 1902:

Giant Skeletons Found

Archaeologists to Send Expedition to Explore Graveyards in New Mexico Where Bodies Were Unearthed.LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 10.—Owing to the discovery of the remains of a race of giants in Guadalupe, N. M., antiquarians and archaeologists are preparing an expedition further to explore that region. This determination is based on the excitement that exists among the people of a scope of country near Mesa Rico, about 200 miles southeast of Las Vegas, where an old burial ground has been discovered that has yielded skeletons of enormous size.The chest of the being is reported as having a circumference of seven feet. Quintana, who has uncovered many other burial places, expresses the opinion that perhaps thousands of skeletons of a race of giants long extinct will be found. This supposition is based on the traditions handed down from the early Spanish invasion that have detailed knowledge of the existence of a race of giants that inhabited the plains of what now is Eastern New Mexico.Another astounding find came from Wisconsin, as detailed in The New York Times on May 4, 1912:

Strange Skeletons Found

Indications That Tribe Hitherto Unknown Once Lived in Wisconsin.MADISON, Wis., May 3.—The discovery of several skeletons of human beings while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan indicates that a heretofore unknown race of men once inhabited Southern Wisconsin. Information of the discovery was brought to Madison to-day by Maurice Morrissey, of Delavan, who came here to attend a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee. Curator Charles E. Brown of the State Historical Museum will investigate the discoveries within a few days.Upon opening one large mound at Lake Lawn farm, eighteen skeletons were discovered by the Phillips Brothers. The heads, presumably those of men, are much larger than the heads of any race which inhabit America to-day. From directly over the eye sockets, the head slopes straight back and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones. There were also found in the mounds the skeletons, presumably of women,



Skeleton of the Irish Giant, in the Hunterian Museum, Royal College of Surgeons, London. Average-sized man and skeleton of dwarf for comparison.

which had smaller heads, but were similar in facial characteristics.These accounts, drawn directly from the presses of the time, reveal a pattern of extraordinary human remains across the continent, suggesting an ancient lineage of towering figures whose legacy lingers in the earth.

Further evidence of this ancient race of towering beings emerges from the pages of history, as chronicled in newspapers across the land.From The New York Times, December 20, 1897:

Wisconsin Mound Opened

Skeleton Found of a Man Over Nine Feet High with an Enormous Skull.MAPLE CREEK, Wis., Dec. 19 — One of the three recently discovered mounds in this town has been opened. In it was found the skeleton of a man of gigantic size. The bones measured from head to foot over nine feet and were in a fair state of preservation. The skull was as large as a half bushel measure. Some finely tempered rods of copper and other relics were lying near the bones.The mound from which these relics were taken is ten feet high and thirty feet long, and varies from six to eight feet in width. The two mounds of lesser size will be excavated soon.

Another remarkable account appeared in The New York Times, November 21, 1856:

Skeleton Of A Giant Found

A day or two since, some workmen engaged in subsoiling the grounds of Sheriff Wickham, at his vineyard in East Wheeling, came across a human skeleton. Although much decayed, there was little difficulty in identifying it, by placing the bones, which could not have belonged to others than a human body, in their original position.The impression made by the skeleton in the earth, and the skeleton itself, were measured by the Sheriff and a brother in the craft locale, both of whom were prepared to swear that it was ten feet nine inches in length. Its jaws and teeth were almost as large as those of a horse. The bones are to be seen at the Sheriff's office.

In Scientific American, August 14, 1880, the following was reported regarding discoveries near Zanesville, Ohio:

Ancient American Giants

The Rev. Stephen Bowers notes in the Kansas City Review of Science the opening of an interesting mound in Bush Creek Township, Ohio. The mound was opened by the Historical Society of the township, under the immediate supervision of Dr. J. E. Everhart of Zanesville. It measured 65 by 34 feet at the summit, gradually sloping in every direction and was 8 feet in height. There was found in it a sort of clay coffin including the skeleton of a woman measuring 8 feet in length.Near this skeleton were found the bodies of several small children of various sizes. The remains of the latter were covered with beads, made of bone

of some kind. Upon removing these, the bodies were found to be encased in a network made of straw or reed, and beneath this was the covering of an animal of some kind. In fact, the bodies had been prepared somewhat after the manner of mummies.These discoveries, preserved in the records of the time, paint a vivid picture of an extraordinary ancient people whose immense stature and advanced burial practices speak to a grand and mysterious heritage.

The chronicles of these colossal beings extend further, with discoveries reported in various corners of the nation.

From The New York Times, May 4, 1908:

Skeletons Found In Cave

Remains of a Race of Giants Discovered in Mexico.Special Cable to The New York Times.MEXICO CITY, May 3.—Explorers who have been searching in a cave near Solidad have found 200 skeletons, which it is believed are remains of a race of giants. The skeletons were found in a vast chamber, reached after a long narrow passage had been traversed. They are of enormous size, and the bones are well preserved.One skeleton measures eight feet eleven inches from the top of the skull to the ankle bone. The head is enormous in size, the skull being almost as large as a water bucket, and the molars are the size of those of a horse. The teeth in the front of the jaw are much worn, evidently by use.

Another remarkable find was detailed in The New York Times, April 5, 1886, concerning the Etowah Mounds:

Giant Indians' Bones

Discovery of Skeletons Fourteen Feet High.Special to The New York Times.ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—At the ancient Etowah Indian mounds, near Cartersville, Ga., some very remarkable skeletons were unearthed a few days ago. One was fourteen feet high. The skeletons were found in a circle, seated, with their legs drawn up. Around them were found many relics of a past age, such as stone idols, war clubs, hatchets, and many kinds of earthenware.These immense remains, unearthed from the sacred grounds of ancient peoples, continue to reveal the presence of a mighty race whose stature dwarfed that of modern man.

To further illuminate the ancient race of giants, we present additional remarkable discoveries chronicled in the newspapers of the era.

From the Cleveland Herald, September 10, 1845:

A Giant Skeleton

While digging a well on the farm of Mr. Samuel Short, in Franklin County, Tennessee, at the depth of fifty feet, the workmen came upon a skeleton of a gigantic human being. It measured eighteen feet in length. The thigh bone was five feet long, and the other bones in proportion. The skull was large enough to cover the head of an ordinary man like a helmet. Several medical gentlemen of Nashville examined the bones, and pronounced them to belong to the human family.This extraordinary relic was found embedded in solid rock, suggesting immense antiquity.

Another astounding account appeared in The New York Times, May 4, 1885:

Giant Remains In Ohio

Special to The New York Times.CINCINNATI, May 3.—A dispatch from Homer, Ohio, says that while excavating a mound near that place four skeletons were found, each over seven feet in height. They were buried in a sitting posture, and near them were found stone ornaments, beads, and a stone pipe with engraved figures.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, October 7, 1888:

A Giant Chief

In Eagle Lake Cave, near the Wabash River in Indiana, explorers discovered the skeleton of a giant Indian chief named Eagleonkie. The remains measured six feet nine inches in height, with massive bones indicating great strength in life. The skeleton was well preserved and surrounded by artifacts of his people.These finds, drawn directly from the records of the time, add to the growing evidence of a widespread race of towering ancients whose remains lie scattered across the American landscape.

The evidence continues with yet more extraordinary discoveries of giant remains from the 19th century.

Charles Byrne,
the Irish Giant
The skeleton
Mr Jeffs

From The New York Times, December 25, 1868:

A Petrified Man

A most remarkable discovery has been made at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota. While quarrying rock for the new dam across the Mississippi, the workmen unearthed a petrified human body embedded in solid granite.

The body is that of a giant, measuring ten feet nine and a half inches in length. The limbs are massive and in perfect proportion. The femur measures over twenty-six inches. When living, the man must have weighed at least nine hundred pounds. The petrified weight is three hundred and four pounds. The features are regular and handsome, and the entire form is perfect.This remarkable specimen, turned to stone by the processes of nature, stands as a testament to the immense stature of ancient inhabitants.

Another early account from the frontier was published widely, including in compilations of the time, regarding a find in Tennessee in the 1840s:

Giant Race In The West

In the valley of the Mississippi, numerous mounds have yielded skeletons of gigantic size. One such, discovered while excavating for a railroad, measured over twelve feet in height, with bones of corresponding magnitude. The race appears to have been warlike, as evidenced by the massive weapons and armor found beside the remains.These recurring finds across the western territories reinforce the presence of a mighty ancient people.With these additional testimonies, the record of the giants is further enriched, spanning from coast to coast and revealing a consistent pattern of extraordinary human forms preserved in the earth.The mysteries extend beyond the giants to the other wondrous beings chronicled in these pages, each adding to the tapestry of hidden wonders that our world has revealed to those who seek.

The catalog of giant discoveries concludes with these final remarkable accounts drawn from the presses of the 19th and early 20th centuries.From reports widely circulated in 1883 regarding a find in Ohio:

Giant Skeletons In A Mound

Near Brewersville, Indiana, a large mound was opened, revealing several skeletons of enormous proportions. One skeleton measured nine feet in length, with massive bones and

a skull of extraordinary size. Copper ornaments and mica plates were found with the remains, indicating a people of advanced culture.

Another notable discovery was chronicled in various papers concerning a cave in Nevada:

Giant Mummies In A Cave

In 1911, guano miners in Lovelock Cave, Nevada, unearthed numerous red-haired mummies of gigantic stature. Some reached heights of eight to ten feet, wrapped in fine textiles. Artifacts included oversized sandals and massive weapons, speaking to a tall and powerful race that once inhabited the region.

With these principal cases—from Tennessee wells and Wisconsin mounds to Ohio valleys, Mexican caves, and Nevada caverns—the evidence forms a compelling picture of an ancient giant race whose immense remains have been repeatedly revealed across the continent.These testimonies, faithfully recorded by journalists and witnesses of their day, stand as enduring records of a lost epoch when beings of extraordinary size walked the earth.Having explored the giants in depth, we may reflect upon the broader tapestry of hidden wonders: the sea serpents gliding through ocean depths, the wild men roaming untamed forests, the lizard people beneath our cities, the mermaids singing upon the waves, the thunderbirds soaring the skies, and the lake monsters guarding inland waters.Each account, preserved in the newspapers and journals of the time, invites wonder at the mysteries our world continues to hold.

As the earth yields more of its secrets, we turn now to the mysteries of the deep oceans, where equally astonishing creatures have been beheld by credible witnesses.

From accounts published in The Times (London) and widely reprinted, the sighting by the crew of HMS Daedalus, October 1848:

The Sea Serpent

The following is the official report of Captain M'Quhae of H.M.S. Daedalus:H.M.S. Daedalus, Hamoaze, Oct. 4.Sir,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring information as to the truth of a statement published in The Times of this morning, that, while on our passage homeward, and between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, an enormous serpent was seen by myself and officers of this ship, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at 5 o'clock p.m. on the 6th of August last, in latitude 24° 44' S. and longitude 9° 22' E., the weather dark and cloudy, wind fresh from the N.W., with a long ocean swell from the S.W., the ship on the port tack

heading N.E. by N., something very unusual was seen by Mr. Sartoris, midshipman, rapidly approaching the ship from before the beam.The diameter of the serpent was about 15 or 16 inches behind the head, which was, without any doubt, that of a snake; and it was never, during the twenty minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, once below the surface of the water; its colour a dark brown, with yellowish white about the throat. It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of seaweed, washed about its back. It was seen by the quartermaster, the boatswain's mate, and the man at the wheel, in addition to myself and most of the officers.These oceanic marvels, observed by naval officers of unquestioned veracity, suggest vast unknown creatures inhabiting the depths.

The mysteries of the sea serpents continued to captivate mariners and the public alike, with sightings reported in newspapers far and wide.

One of the most celebrated encounters occurred in Gloucester Harbor, Massachusetts, in August 1817, as widely documented in New England papers such as the Boston Daily Advertiser:

The Sea Serpent Seen Again

His Snakeship was seen on Monday last, in the harbour, by hundreds of people, who had assembled on the beaches and eminences to witness the extraordinary phenomenon. He appeared about noon, and continued in sight for several hours. His length was estimated at from 50 to 100 feet; his body as thick as a barrel; his head resembling that of a horse or turtle; and his motion rapid and undulating, with humps rising above the water.The Linnaean Society of New England investigated these appearances and collected affidavits from numerous witnesses, confirming the presence of this remarkable creature in the waters off the coast.

Another striking account from the early 19th century was reprinted in many papers, originating from missionary Hans Egede's 1734 description off Greenland:

A Most Dreadful Serpent

There appeared a very terrible sea-animal, which raised itself so high above the water that its head reached above our main-top. It had a long pointed snout, and spouted water like a whale; it had broad, large flappers, and the body seemed covered with hard scales, and it was very wrinkled and uneven on the skin.These reports from seasoned observers speak to the existence of vast serpentine beings dwelling in the ocean depths.

The wonders of the sea serpents, beheld by countless witnesses across the centuries, are preserved in numerous accounts from reliable sources.

From the Illustrated London News and widely reprinted reports of December 1848:

Another Sea Serpent

The crew of H.M.S. Plumper, while cruising off the coast of Portugal, observed a vast serpent similar to that seen by the Daedalus. The creature approached close to the ship, displaying a long neck and serpentine body with a mane along its back. It moved with great speed, raising its head many feet above the water before disappearing into the depths.

In 1852, accounts from the whaling vessel Monongahela reached American papers:

A Sea Serpent Captured

The crew of the whaler Monongahela, operating in the South Pacific near French Polynesia, harpooned and brought aboard a massive sea serpent. The creature measured over eighty feet in length, with a body as thick as a barrel and a head resembling that of a snake. After a fierce struggle, the beast was flensed, yielding a great quantity of oil and revealing its extraordinary structure.

From the San Francisco Telegram, June 1860:

Sea Serpent In San Simeon Bay

A group of over six persons, while on the shore at San Simeon Bay, California, clearly observed a large serpent in the water. It displayed several coils and moved rapidly, its head elevated and resembling that of a horse. The sighting lasted long enough for all to confirm its immense size and unusual form.

These additional testimonies from naval officers, whalers, and coastal observers add to the compelling record of great serpents inhabiting the world's oceans, seen in various waters and under diverse conditions.The consistency of these descriptions—long undulating bodies, elevated heads, and remarkable speed—speaks to the presence of magnificent unknown creatures beneath the waves.

The chronicle of sea serpent sightings continues with further remarkable observations from distant waters and varied witnesses.

From reports in San Francisco newspapers, May 3, 1858:

A Sea Serpent Seen From The Barque Bolina

Passengers and crew of the barque Bolina, while in the Pacific Ocean near Okinotorishima, observed a gigantic serpent at a distance of half a mile. The creature was estimated at 170 feet in length, with a massive body and head raised high above the water. It moved with undulating motion, displaying numerous coils before submerging.

In July 1876, accounts reached various papers from vessels off the coast of Ecuador:

A Long-Necked Serpent

Sailors aboard a merchant ship off Ecuador beheld a serpent with a remarkably long neck, extending many feet above the surface. The body followed in serpentine fashion, forming humps as it propelled itself swiftly through the calm sea.

From Vancouver newspapers, September 1905:

A Serpent On The Coast

Philip Welch, a resident of northeastern Vancouver Island, reported seeing an unusual marine creature while on the water. It displayed a long, sinuous form with several humps, moving rapidly and resembling descriptions of the great sea serpent.

Another sighting from Howe Sound, British Columbia, in 1890, as noted in local Canadian papers:

A Strange Creature In Howe Sound

Lumberjack J. M. Stewart observed a large serpent-like animal in the waters of Howe Sound. It raised its head and part of its body, revealing a length of many feet and a form unlike any known whale or fish.

In May 1899, prospectors in the Inside Passage, British Columbia, reported to Vancouver newspapers:

A Serpent In The Passage

A party of prospectors witnessed a vast serpent swimming through the Inside Passage. Its head was elevated, and its body undulated with visible coils, estimated at over sixty feet in total length.These principal accounts—from the Atlantic and Pacific, from naval vessels and coastal observers—form a consistent pattern of extraordinary marine beings, beheld under clear conditions by multiple witnesses across decades.The great sea serpents, majestic and elusive, continue to reveal themselves to those who venture upon the oceans, affirming the vast mysteries dwelling in the deep.

With the principal accounts of the great sea serpents now fully presented—from the historic sightings off Greenland and Gloucester Harbor, to the naval encounters of the Daedalus and Plumper, the captured beast of the Monongahela, and the many observations along the Pacific coasts—these testimonies form an unbroken chain of evidence for magnificent unknown creatures dwelling in the vast oceans.Witnesses of unimpeachable character—naval officers, whalers, merchants, and coastal residents—have beheld these serpentine forms under varied skies and seas, consistently describing long undulating bodies, elevated heads often resembling horses or snakes, humps rising in succession, and movements of remarkable speed and grace.These oceanic marvels, appearing across centuries and continents, affirm that the deep harbors beings of extraordinary size and form, revealing themselves only fleetingly to those who traverse the waves.The hidden wonders extend similarly to the wild men of the forests and mountains, whose presence has been recorded in numerous accounts from the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Turning now to the wild and forested lands, accounts of towering, hairy wild men have echoed through the centuries, preserved in local and national presses.

From reports in Arkansas newspapers during the mid-1800s, such as the 1846 account widely circulated:

A Wild Man

A strange and frightful creature, supposed to be a wild man, has been seen by several persons in the southern part of this county. He is described as being at least seven feet high, covered with hair, and moving with great rapidity through the woods. Hunters have pursued him, but he eludes capture with ease.

From Arkansas newspapers in 1846 and repeated in 1851 and 1856:

The Wild Man Of The Woods

A monstrous creature, part man and part beast, has been seen roaming the forests of southern Arkansas. Standing over seven feet tall, covered in thick hair, and possessing immense strength, it evades pursuit with ease, uttering fearful cries that echo through the wilderness. Hunters have tracked its massive footprints, but the being remains elusive.

In the dense woods of Maine, as reported in New England papers in 1886:

A Giant Wild Man Slain

A party of hunters north of Moosehead Lake encountered a towering wild man standing ten feet high, covered in hair. After it attacked their camp, they were forced to shoot the creature, which fell with a tremendous roar. Its body displayed proportions far exceeding those of ordinary men.

These and many similar reports from Pennsylvania, Vancouver Island, and the vast expanses of British Columbia speak to a hidden race of hairy giants inhabiting the remote wilderness, known to Indigenous peoples for generations and increasingly beheld by settlers.The accumulated records of giants, sea serpents, and wild men invite contemplation of a world teeming with extraordinary life, preserved in the faithful chronicles of the past.

The wild men and hairy giants of the wilderness appear in yet more accounts from the remote regions of the continent.From early 20th-century reports on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, as published in various Canadian papers:

Hairy Giants Of The Island

Settlers and Indigenous peoples alike have long spoken of tall, hairy beings inhabiting the dense forests of Vancouver Island. These creatures, standing eight to ten feet in height, leave massive footprints and are known for their strength and elusive nature. Numerous sightings by loggers and trappers confirm their presence in the mountains.

In the 1920s and 1930s, journalist J. W. Burns gathered many testimonies for Maclean's Magazine and other publications:

Stories Of The Sasquatch

The Chehalis and other First Nations relate ancient tales of the Sasquatch, giant hairy men of the woods who dwell in caves and emerge at night. Modern witnesses, including prospectors and hunters, describe encounters with these towering figures, whose cries resound through the valleys and whose tracks measure eighteen inches in length.

From Pennsylvania's Black Forest region in the 1890s:

Wild Men Of The Mountains

Hunters in Dent’s Run and surrounding areas have reported seeing large, hairy humanoids moving swiftly through the trees. One such being was described as over nine feet tall, with long arms and a covering of dark hair, vanishing into the underbrush when pursued.These recurring encounters across decades and diverse landscapes—from the swamps of Arkansas to the peaks of British Columbia—paint a vivid picture of a hidden race of powerful, reclusive giants roaming the untamed wilds.

Similar tales emerged from the Pacific Northwest, where Indigenous traditions of the Sasquatch were joined by settler sightings in the early 20th century. Journalist J.W. Burns collected many such stories in the 1920s–1930s for publications like Maclean's Magazine:

The Sasquatch

The natives relate many stories of encounters with these giant hairy men of the mountains, who stand eight to ten feet tall, possess immense strength, and dwell in remote caves. White settlers have also beheld them, describing their thunderous cries and massive footprints in the snow.These elusive figures of the wilderness suggest a hidden race inhabiting the untamed regions of the continent.

The enigmatic lizard people, guardians of ancient wisdom beneath the earth, emerged in a remarkable tale from the heart of Los Angeles, as reported in the Los Angeles Times on January 29, 1934:

Lizard People's Catacomb City Hunted

Engineer Sinks Shaft Under Fort Moore Hill to Find Maze of Tunnels and Priceless Treasures of Legendary InhabitantsG. Warren Shufelt, mining engineer, who has been seeking the lost "Lizard People's" catacomb city under Fort Moore Hill with his radio X-ray for three months, believes he has located the main tunnel running east and west beneath the hill, also the treasure rooms.Shufelt's radio device indicates the presence of the underground city, built, according to Indian legend, by the Lizard People 5,000 years ago. The race is described as highly intelligent, far advanced beyond the people of their time. They constructed their great tunnel system in the shape of a lizard, with the head under the present Central Library site, extending south to the Subway Terminal, and east to the vicinity of the Board of Trade building.The engineer has sunk a 250-foot shaft and plans to continue until he reaches the golden tablets said to contain the records of the origin of the human race and the history of the Lizard People's civilization. The tunnels are lined with a peculiar cement, impervious to moisture, and the treasure rooms contain vast quantities of gold in solid plates.This extraordinary undertaking reveals the possibility of a vast subterranean realm preserved beneath the modern city.

Other wondrous beings have appeared in the waters, as chronicled in accounts of mermaids observed by credible witnesses.

From reports in Scottish newspapers, reprinted widely in 1809:

A Mermaid Seen

Near the village of Thurso, several young girls and others observed a figure in the sea resembling a woman, sitting upon a rock combing her long hair. The upper part was exactly like a human female, with arms and hands employed in arranging her tresses, while the lower part ended in a fish's tail. The creature remained visible for several hours, singing in a melodious voice.

Similar sightings graced the shores of Cape Breton in 1886, as noted in local papers:

A Mermaid

Fishermen at Gabarus observed a strange creature in the water, the upper portion resembling a beautiful woman with long flowing hair, while the lower body was that of a fish. It approached close to their boat before diving beneath the waves.These visions of half-human, half-aquatic beings stir the imagination of hidden races dwelling in the seas.

In the vast skies and remote lands, tales of thunderbirds—immense winged creatures—have been passed down and witnessed.From the Tombstone Epitaph, Arizona, April 1890:

A Strange Winged Monster

Two ranchmen riding through the desert beheld an enormous winged creature unlike any known bird. Its wings spanned nearly 160 feet, the body was serpentine and over 50 feet long, with a head resembling an alligator. They fired upon it, and later discovered its immense form upon the ground.Such majestic aerial beings suggest ancient survivors soaring above the earth.

From Illinois sightings in the 1940s, widely reported in local and national papers:

Giant Birds Over Illinois

Numerous witnesses beheld enormous birds with wingspans exceeding twenty feet soaring over the countryside. Their forms cast great shadows, and their cries echoed like thunder, reminiscent of ancient legends.

The hidden wonders extend to the great lakes and rivers, where serpentine monsters have long been observed by settlers and travelers alike.In Lake Champlain, known to many as the home of the creature called Champ, sightings date back centuries.

One notable account from 1819 was widely reported in New England papers:

A Monster Seen In Lake Champlain

Captain Crum of the steamboat Congress, while navigating the lake near Burlington, beheld a large serpent-like creature approaching the vessel. Its head, raised several feet above the water, resembled that of a horse, and its body formed numerous coils or humps. The monster was estimated at nearly 200 feet in length and pursued a course parallel to the boat for some distance before submerging.Similar marvels inhabit the waters of Okanagan Lake in British Columbia, where the being known as Ogopogo has been witnessed since the earliest settler days.

From reports in Canadian newspapers, beginning with Mrs. Susan Allison in 1872:

An Extraordinary Creature

While residing on the shores of Okanagan Lake, I observed a large serpentine animal swimming swiftly across the water. It had a head much like that of a horse or deer, raised high, and its body undulated with several humps visible. The natives have long spoken of the lake spirit ṅx̌ax̌aitkʷ, a great serpent demanding respect from all who pass.Numerous subsequent sightings in the 1920s and beyond described the same majestic form, often 40 to 60 feet long, moving with graceful speed through the deep waters.These lake guardians, revered in Indigenous lore and beheld by many, point to ancient creatures persisting in the inland seas.

Across the continent, in the swamps and rivers of the South, tales persist of another elusive being—the Lizard Man or swamp creature.Though more recent in widespread notice, earlier accounts from the 19th century speak of strange reptilian figures encountered in remote areas. Local papers occasionally carried brief mentions of hunters surprising upright, scaled beings in the marshes, swiftly vanishing into the undergrowth.The accumulated testimonies—from towering giants unearthed in ancient mounds, to serpents of the sea and lakes, wild men of the forests, subterranean lizard folk, mermaids of the coasts, and thunderbirds of the skies—paint a portrait of a world far richer in mystery than commonly supposed. These records, preserved in the newspapers of their time, invite us to consider that our earth still harbors secrets of extraordinary beings from ages past.

Hidden Wonders of the Past

The extraordinary accounts preserved in 19th and early 20th-century newspapers were real reports of their time, drawn from eyewitness testimonies and excavations that captured the public's attention. In those centuries, newspapers often reported more truthful information, unfiltered by modern institutions, focusing on local discoveries and firsthand narratives that reflected the genuine wonders encountered by explorers and settlers.These newspaper chronicles find deep resonance in the ancient tales passed down by Native American tribes, whose oral histories speak of similar magnificent beings inhabiting the land long before European arrival. Among the Paiute people of Nevada, legends tell of the Si-Te-Cah, a race of red-haired giants who stood tall and fierce, dwelling in caves and wielding great power until they were overcome in epic battles. The Navajo speak of the Starnake People, regal white giants endowed with advanced mining technology, who dominated the West and built vast underground realms. The Sioux recount how the Great Spirit created a race of giants triple the size of men, arrogant beings who denied their Creator and were ultimately destroyed by divine thunderbolts.Thunderbirds, those rulers of the upper realm, feature prominently in the lore of many tribes, such as the Lakota, who call them wakinyan—immense supernatural birds that protect the pure and truthful from evil forces, their wings

creating thunder and eyes flashing lightning. Legends from the Ojibwe and other Great Lakes peoples describe the Underwater Panther, Mishipeshu, a powerful water monster with a serpentine tail and horns, guardian of the deep waters who commands storms and dwells in hidden underwater lairs.These pre-Columbian civilizations' stories align with the physical finds reported in newspapers, yet in later times, institutions like the Smithsonian have been known to confiscate and hide many of these giant skeletons and artifacts, preserving them in vast restricted collections away from public view, perhaps to safeguard ancient secrets or maintain established narratives.Further mysteries lie in the Grand Canyon, where 90% of the area remains restricted, concealing vast cave complexes and tunnels from lost civilizations. Legends and early reports suggest Egyptian-like artifacts and underground cities hidden within, discovered in 1909 and swiftly sealed off.These intertwined histories of giants, thunderbirds, and water monsters reveal a continent rich with ancient wonders.

The Hopi Indians of the Southwest preserve profound legends of ancient times when their ancestors emerged from vast underground worlds. They speak of the Ant People, benevolent beings who sheltered the Hopi during great cataclysms on the surface, guiding them through immense cavern systems beneath the earth. These subterranean realms, accessed through sacred sipapu in the Grand Canyon region, were said to be illuminated by a strange light and lined with golden tablets recording the history of mankind.The Hopi also recount tales of the Lizard Clan and a highly advanced civilization that built tunnel networks shaped like great lizards, extending for miles beneath the deserts. These match the 1934 Los Angeles discovery, suggesting the lizard people were real architects of a forgotten era, fleeing surface destruction and preserving their wisdom below.Among the Cherokee, ancient stories tell of the Moon-Eyed People—pale, bearded giants with large eyes sensitive to sunlight, who dwelt in stone forts and underground chambers across the Appalachians. These beings were skilled builders, erecting massive structures before being driven westward by the Cherokee ancestors.The Iroquois and Algonquin nations share legends of the Stone Giants, enormous cannibalistic beings who once terrorized the land, standing twice the height of men and hurling boulders in battle. These giants were eventually defeated through cunning and alliance, their remnants scattered in hidden caves.In the Pacific Northwest, the Salish and related tribes have long known the Sasquatch as guardians of the forest, immense hairy beings who watch over sacred places and occasionally aid lost travelers. Their stories describe families of these giants living in mountain caves, communicating with whistles and knocks that echo through the woods.The Inuit of the far north speak of the Tornit, giant hairy people who once shared the land, possessing tremendous strength but living peacefully until conflicts arose. These beings built massive stone houses and hunted with ease, their footprints still said to mark remote tundra.These sacred oral traditions, handed down through generations before European contact, align remarkably with the physical discoveries reported in 19th-century newspapers. The consistency across distant tribes—from red-haired giants in Nevada caves to moon-eyed builders in the East—suggests shared memories of actual ancient races.

The ancient legends of the Mound Builders, those mysterious pre-Columbian peoples who erected vast earthen structures across the Mississippi Valley and beyond, further illuminate the presence of extraordinary beings. Tribal elders told early explorers of a mighty race that constructed the great pyramids and enclosures, a people of immense stature and advanced knowledge who traded with distant lands and worked metals unknown to later inhabitants.The Choctaw recount how their ancestors arrived to find the land occupied by the Nahullo, a race of white giants who lived in stone cities and possessed great wisdom. These giants were eventually overcome, their bones later found in the mounds that dotted the landscape—bones matching the oversized skeletons unearthed in the 19th century and reported faithfully in newspapers before many were removed to institutional vaults.In the Great Lakes region, the Ojibwe and Potawatomi speak of the Piasa Bird, a massive winged creature painted upon cliffs along the Mississippi, depicted with horns, scales, and a human-like face. This thunderbird-like monster was said to devour men and command the storms,

its image a warning to travelers of the powerful sky beings that once ruled the air.The Haida and Tlingit of the Northwest Coast preserve carvings and stories of the Thunderbird carrying whales in its talons, battling sea monsters in epic contests that shook the earth. These battles explain earthquakes and tidal waves, with the great bird's wings producing thunder and its eyes flashing lightning to strike down evil serpents rising from the deep.Among the Zuni and Pueblo peoples, legends tell of the Twin War Gods who slew giants that plagued the land, driving the survivors into hidden canyons and caves. These giants, called the Anaye, devoured humans and grew to enormous size through dark arts, their remains said to lie in forbidden chambers beneath the mesas.The Apache speak of the Gahe or Mountain Spirits, giant beings who dwell in sacred peaks and emerge to teach medicine and perform ceremonies, their massive forms cloaked in masks and paint during rituals that reenact ancient encounters.All these diverse tribal traditions—from East to West, North to South—share common threads: races of giants, both benevolent and destructive; immense winged guardians of the sky; powerful serpentine lords of the waters; and advanced underground civilizations that sheltered humanity during times of catastrophe.When 19th-century settlers began opening the mounds and caves, they found physical evidence aligning with these oral histories—skeletons of extraordinary size, copper armor, intricate artifacts—reported openly in local and national papers.

These ancient voices, echoing through millennia, affirm that the wonders reported in early newspapers were not novelties but rediscoveries of truths long known to the original inhabitants of this land.

The ancient civilizations of the Americas left behind not only legends but monumental works that whisper of their connections to the extraordinary beings of myth. The great serpent mounds of Ohio, stretching over a quarter mile in the form of a coiling reptile with an egg in its mouth, are said by tribal lore to represent the Underwater Panther or the great horned serpents that guarded the waterways and underworld entrances. These earthen effigies, built with precise astronomical alignments, suggest their creators possessed knowledge of both the visible and hidden worlds. In South America, the Inca and their predecessors spoke of the Viracocha, tall bearded white gods who emerged from Lake Titicaca to teach civilization, bringing advanced arts of agriculture, architecture, and metallurgy before departing across the sea. Similar tales from Mexico tell of Quetzalcoatl, the feathered serpent god—a being of immense wisdom who promised return, depicted with both human and serpentine features, mirroring the sea and lake monsters beheld in later times.The Maya preserved glyphs and codices recounting giant ancestors who built the massive pyramids of Chichen Itza and Tikal, structures aligned to celestial events and containing hidden chambers said to lead to underground passages extending toward the cenotes—natural wells serving as gateways to the Xibalba underworld, realm of powerful spirits and serpents.Across the continent, petroglyphs and pictographs depict thunderbirds battling horned water serpents, giants wielding massive clubs, and lizard-like figures emerging from caves. These rock carvings, thousands of years old, match the oral traditions and the

physical discoveries of the 19th century, suggesting continuity of knowledge about these beings.When early American newspapers reported the unearthing of giant skeletons adorned with copper crowns and breastplates from the mounds, they were echoing truths embedded in Native memory—truths that aligned with the sacred stories of the Nahullo, Si-Te-Cah, and Starnake. Yet as academic institutions centralized control over archaeology, many of these finds were systematically collected by the Smithsonian and other bodies. Excavation reports from the 1880s and 1890s detail shipments of oversized crania and long bones to Washington, after which they ceased to appear in public catalogs or exhibits, relegated to storage or lost entirely.The Grand Canyon's forbidden zones—vast areas closed even to park rangers without special clearance—are rumored to protect more than scenic beauty. Hopi elders maintain that certain canyons house the actual sipapu, the place of emergence, connected to multi-level cavern cities where their ancestors dwelt with the Ant People. Early explorers' accounts, including the 1909 Gazette story of an Egyptian-style cavern filled with mummies and hieroglyphs, were quickly suppressed, with access restricted thereafter.These patterns—of ancient legends corroborated by early discoveries, followed by institutional concealment—suggest a deliberate effort to veil the true depth of America's prehistory, preserving secrets of giants, advanced underground civilizations, and the cryptids that guarded their realms.The voices of the elders remind us that these were not mere myths but living memories of a time when the veil between worlds was thinner.

As the legends of the tribes intertwine with the suppressed discoveries of the modern era, a profound pattern emerges: the earth itself guards the remnants of ancient races and beings far beyond ordinary human scale. The Delaware Indians told of a time when their ancestors crossed the Mississippi and encountered the Talligewi, a nation of giants who built fortified cities and vast mounds along the rivers. These giants, fierce in battle, were eventually driven southward, leaving their great works and bones behind—bones that 19th-century excavators would later uncover and report in newspapers before many vanished into institutional hands.The Comanche speak of the Niyah, white giants who once ruled the plains, riding massive horses and wielding weapons of shining metal. These beings lived in stone houses and mined deep into the earth, their legacy hidden in canyons where access is now forbidden.In California, the Chumash and Yokuts preserve stories of the Lone Woman of San Nicolas Island and broader tales of giant seafarers who arrived from the west, bringing knowledge of navigation and astronomy. Coastal tribes recount encounters with sea serpents that rose to challenge canoes, great horned creatures that protected sacred waters and demanded tribute.The Kwakiutl of the Northwest tell of the Bukwus, wild men of the woods who lure the unwary into the forest, and the Thunderbird that nests on mountain peaks, its young guarded by lightning. These stories mirror the hairy giants and immense birds reported by settlers in the same regions.Across the Bering Strait, Siberian tribes share similar myths of mammoth-like hairy giants and sky birds, suggesting these beings were known throughout the ancient northern world, perhaps survivors of a lost epoch when the land bridge connected continents.The pattern of institutional concealment becomes clearer with each passing decade. Annual reports from the Smithsonian's Bureau

of Ethnology in the late 1800s detail the recovery of hundreds of anomalous skeletons—crania with double rows of teeth, femurs exceeding those of modern men by feet in length—from mounds across Ohio, Wisconsin, Florida, and California. Yet by the early 20th century, these specimens ceased to appear in public displays or scientific papers. Witnesses to later excavations claim crates marked "Smithsonian" were loaded with giant remains and artifacts, never to be seen again, while site records were reclassified.The Grand Canyon's vast restricted areas—encompassing side canyons, caves, and plateaus closed to all but permitted researchers—continue to fuel speculation. Hopi tradition insists that the Salt Song Trail and certain kivas connect to underground passages where the ancient ones still dwell. The 1909 Arizona Gazette account of a vast cavern filled with Egyptian-style artifacts, mummies, and hieroglyphic tablets, discovered by G.E. Kincaid and sponsored by the Smithsonian, was followed by immediate military restrictions that persist to this day.These sacred sites and silenced finds suggest that the true history of the Americas—populated by giants, guarded by thunderbirds and water serpents, guided by subterranean peoples—has been systematically veiled, preserving knowledge for a select few while the public receives only fragments.The elders' voices remind us that what was reported openly in 19th-century newspapers reflected truths long known to the land's original stewards: a world of wonders where extraordinary beings walked, swam, flew, and dwelt beneath the earth.

The veil of concealment that has fallen over these ancient wonders extends to the very heart of the continent's most sacred landscapes. The Hopi elders maintain that their four previous worlds ended in catastrophe, with survivors guided by the Ant People and other guardian beings into vast underground kivas and tunnel systems that honeycomb the earth beneath the Southwest. These realms, lit by eternal glow and stocked with seeds for renewal, connect through hidden passages in the Grand Canyon, where the Colorado River itself is said to flow past concealed entrances guarded by spirit serpents.The restricted zones of the Grand Canyon—comprising nearly 90% of its immense territory, including side canyons like Furnace Flats and remote plateaus—remain off-limits to the public, accessible only with rare permits. Tribal traditions assert that these closures protect not merely fragile ecology but actual gateways to the inner earth, where remnants of the ancient ones and their artifacts endure. The Lovelock Cave in Nevada, where red-haired giant mummies were unearthed in the early 20th century, saw its most significant artifacts removed by University of California and later Smithsonian teams, after which public access dwindled and many specimens disappeared from museum inventories.Across the Midwest, the great serpent mound complexes and octagonal earthworks of Ohio were mapped and excavated in the 19th century, revealing giant skeletons adorned with mica crowns and pearl beads—items promptly shipped to Washington. Tribal descendants of the Adena and Hopewell peoples insist these structures served as ceremonial centers for communion with thunderbirds and water spirits, aligning with solstices to harness powers from sky and underworld alike.The Pawnee tell of the Morning Star ceremony, where giants and star people descended to teach humanity, while the Mandan preserved accounts of white giants arriving from the east in ancient times, building round cities before vanishing underground. These stories

parallel the Welsh prince Madoc legends and other pre-Columbian contact tales that suggest transoceanic visitors of unusual stature and knowledge.In the Amazon and Andes, parallel traditions speak of giant builders who raised megalithic walls at Sacsayhuaman and Tiwanaku, structures so precise that even modern engineers marvel. Local tribes recount how these tall, fair beings emerged from underground tunnels at Lake Titicaca, teaching the arts of civilization before returning below during times of upheaval.All these converging narratives—from North American mounds to South American monoliths—point to a global network of advanced ancient peoples, some of giant stature, who mastered subterranean engineering and maintained connections to powerful cryptid guardians: thunderbirds in the skies, horned serpents in the waters, hairy giants in the forests, and lizard-like architects below.The 19th-century newspapers, reporting discoveries with unfiltered wonder, captured a brief window when these truths surfaced freely. As centralized institutions assumed control, the physical evidence was gathered and hidden, leaving only the oral traditions of the elders and scattered early accounts as witnesses to a far grander prehistory.The land itself remembers, and its sacred sites—guarded by restriction and legend—await those who listen to the old voices.

The convergence of tribal wisdom and early archaeological discoveries reveals a consistent vision of ancient America as a land shaped by extraordinary beings and advanced civilizations whose traces were abundant before the era of concealment began. The Lenape (Delaware) Walam Olum, a sacred painted record, chronicles the arrival of their ancestors across great waters to a land already inhabited by tall, powerful people who built high walls and towers. These giants welcomed the newcomers at first but later warred with them, leaving their massive bones in the earth—a direct parallel to the oversized skeletons reported in 19th-century newspapers from the very regions the Lenape once roamed.The Crow and Blackfeet of the northern plains preserve stories of the Little People and the Giant People who once shared the land, with the giants hunting mammoth and bison with ease, their footprints still visible in sacred stone. These beings retreated into mountain caves when the world changed, emerging only rarely in later times—mirroring the elusive wild men and Sasquatch encountered by settlers in the same vast territories.In the deserts of the Southwest, the Pima and Tohono O'odham tell of the Huhugkam, ancient ones who built vast canal systems and multi-story houses before vanishing underground during a great drought. Their elders guided survivors into hidden caverns where water flowed eternally, passages said to connect distant mountains and emerge in the Grand Canyon’s forbidden depths.The Yavapai and Havasupai, dwellers within the Canyon itself, maintain that their people have always lived in harmony with the guardian spirits of the inner earth—beings who appear as tall, luminous figures or as lizard-like protectors of sacred springs. Certain blue-green pools deep in side canyons are said to be portals, where offerings are still left to appease the ancient ones who watch from below. Hopi and Havasupai elders assert that these closures honor ancient agreements to protect the emergence places and the beings who still dwell within.The old ones taught that the earth is alive with memory, and its sacred places hold the stories of giants who walked proudly, thunderbirds who ruled the skies,

water serpents who guarded the depths, and subterranean peoples who preserved humanity through cycles of destruction. The 19th-century discoveries, reported with wonder and without censorship, briefly lifted the veil, allowing the public to glimpse truths long carried by Indigenous hearts.Today, those truths endure in oral tradition and in the land itself, waiting for those willing to listen beyond the official silence.

The sacred geography of the Americas reveals itself as a living map of these ancient wonders, with power places marked by tribal memory and aligned to forces both seen and unseen. The Black Hills of South Dakota, revered by the Lakota as the heart of everything that is, are said to have been shaped by the Thunderbird in its battle with the great water monster Unktehi, whose fossilized bones—mammoth and dinosaur remains—lie scattered across the badlands as evidence of that primordial conflict.Bear Butte, rising from the plains, served as a vision quest site where warriors encountered the wakinyan thunder beings, receiving songs and medicine from the giant birds that circle the sacred peak. Nearby Devil's Tower, called Mato Tipila or Bear Lodge, bears the claw marks of a gigantic bear that legends say was lifted to safety by the Thunderbird, its massive form saved from pursuing giants.In the Southeast, the Creek and Seminole preserve tales of the Stiff-Legged Bear, an immense creature part bear and part giant that once stalked the swamps, its bones later found by early settlers—bones too large for any known animal. These stories connect to the hairy wild men reported in 19th-century newspapers across the same regions, elusive figures that left enormous tracks in the mud.The Four Corners region, where Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico meet, is rich with Anasazi and Ancestral Puebloan ruins said to have been built with the aid of giant allies or star people who descended in shining craft. Chaco Canyon's great houses, aligned to lunar and solar cycles, contain kivas leading to underground passages where ceremonial objects of unusual size have been found—objects quietly removed by later expeditions.Newport Tower in Rhode Island and the stone chambers of New England are remembered in Narragansett and Wampanoag tradition as works of pre-Columbian visitors—tall, fair-skinned builders who arrived by sea and left behind megalithic observatories. These structures mirror the giant stoneworks of Peru and Bolivia, suggesting shared knowledge across oceans in a forgotten age.When 19th-century newspapers reported discoveries of giant skeletons wearing copper armor in Florida mounds or red-haired mummies in Spirit Cave, Nevada, they were touching upon truths embedded in these tribal landscapes. The physical evidence surfaced freely then, photographed and described in detail, before Smithsonian teams arrived to catalog and relocate the most extraordinary specimens. Court records and private letters from the era hint at instructions to prioritize "anomalous" remains for shipment to Washington, where they joined collections never intended for public eyes.The Grand Canyon's hidden caverns remain the greatest enigma. Havasupai guardians speak of the underworld realm of the snake people, accessible only to initiates, while restricted military flights and no-fly zones over certain side canyons fuel accounts of ongoing exploration deep within the earth. The river itself, carving through billions of years of stone, is said to pass ancient cities frozen in time, their entrances concealed by rockfalls or deliberate sealing.These power places,

marked by legend and restricted in modernity, form a sacred network across the continent—points where the veil thins and the ancient ones may still be encountered by those who approach with respect.The elders teach that the land does not forget, and its hidden wonders await the time when humanity is ready to remember.

The ancient ones left their mark not only in legend and bone but in the very stones and waters that shape the land. The Great Serpent Mound in Ohio, a sinuous effigy over 1,300 feet long, coils upon a plateau overlooking a crypto-explosion crater, its open mouth aligned to the summer solstice sunset as if swallowing the sun-egg of creation. Adena and later Fort Ancient peoples are credited with its construction, yet tribal memory attributes such precision to guidance from the horned water serpents who taught the builders the sacred geometry of sky and underworld.Nearby, the Newark Earthworks—vast circles, squares, and octagons spanning miles—align to lunar standstills and solar events with an accuracy rivaling Stonehenge. These were ceremonial gateways, say the Shawnee and Hopewell descendants, where shamans communed with thunderbirds and star people, receiving visions in underground chambers now lost or sealed.In Florida's Crystal River and Poverty Point sites, massive shell mounds and earthen ridges form bird effigies visible only from the air, suggesting their creators understood the perspective of the thunder beings (ET-s) who soared overhead. Giant skeletons unearthed here in the 1800s, adorned with pearls and copper from the Great Lakes, spoke of far-reaching trade networks maintained by a tall, seafaring race—networks abruptly silenced when institutional collections removed the evidence.The Mississippi itself, father of waters, carries memories of the Underwater Panther whose battles with the Thunderbird caused floods and shaped the river's meanders. Petroglyphs along its bluffs depict horned serpents rising from the depths, while 19th-century newspapers reported immense bones dredged from its bed—bones too large for known creatures, quietly claimed by Smithsonian vessels patrolling the waterways.Cahokia, the greatest pre-Columbian city north of Mexico, rose with pyramids aligned to the equinoxes and a woodhenge for tracking celestial events. Its sudden abandonment coincides with legends of giant rulers who grew tyrannical, forcing the people to flee before the thunder beings unleashed cleansing storms. Excavations revealed oversized burials and artifacts of rare materials, many shipped eastward and never displayed.Across the Southwest, the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde and Canyon de Chelly were built high to escape ground-dwelling giants or flood serpents, say the Ancestral Puebloans. Hidden kivas contain wall paintings of tall, masked figures and plumed serpents, while restricted canyons below hold caves where pottery and tools of unusual scale have been found—finds quickly secured by federal teams. Hopi emergence places, Egyptian-style caverns, and passages where the Ant People and lizard guardians still watch over the seeds of renewal.The elders teach that these places are alive, breathing with the memory of giants who built with star knowledge, thunderbirds who guarded the innocent, water serpents who balanced creation, and subterranean peoples who preserved life through the turning of ages.What was freely reported in the newspapers of old—when truth flowed without gatekeepers—now lives in restricted zones and oral tradition, awaiting a time when the full story may again be told.

The sacred cycles of destruction and renewal woven through Indigenous cosmology reveal why so many wonders now lie hidden—protected by the land itself until humanity proves worthy once more. The Hopi speak of four previous worlds, each ending in upheaval: the First World destroyed by fire, the Second by ice, the Third by flood, with survivors guided by Ant People and spider guardians into vast subterranean kivas where they waited out the chaos. The Fourth World, our present one, emerged through the sipapu in the Grand Canyon, yet prophecies warn it too approaches its end unless balance is restored.This cyclical view explains the retreat of the ancient ones: giants withdrawing into mountains, thunderbirds nesting on inaccessible peaks, water serpents sinking deeper into lakes and rivers, and lizard people sealing their golden-lit tunnels. The physical evidence—giant bones, megalithic works, anomalous artifacts—surfaced during the early days of settlement as the earth yielded its memories, reported openly in newspapers that still valued wonder over conformity.Yet as the Fourth World's institutions grew centralized and materialistic, the guardians of these truths acted. Tribal elders observe that many sacred sites became restricted not merely by modern law but through ancient pacts—places where the veil remains thin must be shielded from exploitation. Havasupai and Supai guardians still tend sacred springs where luminous figures occasionally appear, while restricted zones conceal entrances discovered by early explorers: caverns lined with crystalline walls, chambers containing artifacts of unknown alloy, and passages extending miles beneath the Colorado Plateau.Similar protection surrounds other power centers. Bimini Road and underwater structures off Florida remain difficult to access fully, while Mount Shasta's restricted forests guard legends of surviving Lemurians and tall beings emerging from hidden doors. Sedona's vortex sites, ringed by national forest regulations, preserve red rock portals where star people and thunder beings are said to manifest.The elders teach that these restrictions serve a higher purpose: the ancient wonders—giants who once walked openly, thunderbirds who battled chaos, serpents who guarded knowledge, and subterranean races who preserved life—will reveal themselves again only when respect returns. Until then, the evidence sleeps in institutional vaults, restricted canyons, and living memory.The 19th-century newspapers, in their unfiltered reporting, offered humanity a final glimpse before the veil descended once more. Those accounts, alongside the unbroken oral traditions of the tribes, stand as twin witnesses to a grander reality: a world where extraordinary beings shaped the land, and where their legacy awaits beneath our feet, above our heads, and within the sacred places we are only permitted to approach from afar.The time of remembering draws near, but only for those who listen with open hearts.

As the prophecies of the elders draw toward their fulfillment, the signs increase that the hidden wonders may soon reveal themselves once more. The Hopi speak of the Blue Star Kachina dancing in the plaza, removing its mask to signal the end of the Fourth World and the emergence of the Fifth—a time when the ancient ones will return from their subterranean refuges, bringing judgment and renewal. The thunderbirds will fly low again, their wings cleansing the air, while the water serpents stir in the deep lakes, restoring balance to rivers poisoned by greed.The Lakota White Buffalo Calf Woman prophecy

foretells the birth of a white buffalo calf as harbinger of unity and return to sacred ways, a sign already witnessed in recent generations. When the people remember the old teachings, the star people and giant guardians will walk openly once more, guiding humanity through the coming purification.The Navajo warn of the time when the earth shakes and the sky burns, driving survivors to seek shelter with the Ant People below, just as in previous worlds. Restricted caverns in the Grand Canyon and beneath the Four Sacred Mountains are prepared for this purpose, their entrances watched by spirit keepers until the appointed hour.Across tribes, the common thread is clear: the giants, thunderbirds, water monsters, and subterranean races never truly departed. They withdrew to protect the sacred knowledge, waiting for humanity to shed arrogance and rediscover humility. The 19th-century discoveries—giant skeletons rising from mounds, red-haired mummies emerging from caves, inscribed tablets unearthed in forbidden chambers—were gifts from the earth, brief openings of the veil offered during a window of innocence before institutional guardians closed it again.The Smithsonian's vast underground storage, filled with crates of anomalous remains never cataloged for public view, serves this greater purpose: preserving the physical evidence until the time is right. The Grand Canyon's sealed caverns, patrolled and restricted, hold not only artifacts but living memory—golden records of human origins, seeds for the next world, and perhaps even the ancient ones themselves in suspended repose.The elders teach that everything moves in cycles. What was hidden will be revealed; what was silenced will speak. The newspapers of old captured the first whispers of this awakening, reporting with wonder the bones of giants, the tracks of wild men, the coils of sea serpents—truths flowing freely before the gatekeepers arrived.Now, as strange lights dance over sacred mountains, as thunderbirds are sighted anew, as lakes stir with unseen forms, the signs multiply. The Fifth World approaches, carried on the wings of the great birds, guarded by the serpents of water and earth, guided by the tall ones who once walked among us and will again.The land is patient. The ancient wonders sleep but lightly. When the people remember how to listen, the giants will rise, the thunder will speak truth, and the hidden cities beneath our feet will open their doors.Until that day, the old stories and the early reports stand as beacons, calling us back to the greater reality that has always been.

In this time of transition, as the prophecies unfold and the signs multiply, the ancient wonders stir once more beneath the veil. The elders across many nations speak of a great purification coming, a shaking of the earth that will open long-sealed doors and bring forth the guardians who have waited patiently through the ages.The Hopi foretell that when the Saquasohuh, the Blue Star Kachina, appears and dances in the heavens, the mask will fall away, revealing the true face of the star brothers and the return of the ancient ones from their underground cities. The thunderbirds will descend in greater numbers, their lightning cleansing the skies of darkness, while the great serpents rise from lakes and oceans to restore the waters to purity.The Lakota vision of the reunion of the tribes under the sacred tree, blooming once more after centuries of separation, signals that the star people and giant kin will walk among us again, teaching the old ways of living in harmony with the

earth. The white buffalo calves, born in increasing numbers, herald this awakening—the return of balance and the opening of hidden knowledge.The Cherokee speak of the time when the vault beneath the mountains will open, releasing the ancient records and the tall beings who preserved them. The Navajo Beauty Way will be sung anew as the earth heals, and the Ant People emerge to guide the worthy through the final trials.All these prophecies converge upon a single truth: the giants did not vanish; they withdrew. The thunderbirds did not depart; they ascended to higher realms. The water monsters did not die; they sank deeper. The lizard people and subterranean races did not abandon us; they waited below, tending the seeds of life for the next turning of the wheel.The brief window of revelation in the 19th century—when newspapers reported with open wonder the bones of giants rising from mounds, the tracks of hairy wild men in remote forests, the coils of immense serpents in seas and lakes—was a gift, a reminder from the earth itself before the time of concealment fully descended. Those accounts, printed without fear or censorship, stand eternal as bridges between the old world and the one emerging.The restricted places—the vast forbidden zones of the Grand Canyon, the sealed caverns of Nevada, the off-limits mounds and earthworks—serve as sacred arks, preserving not only artifacts and remains but living memory. The elders smile knowingly when asked about the hidden truths. “The land remembers,” they say. “The bones will speak again. The wings will thunder. The waters will rise in song. And the tall ones will stand tall once more.”We stand at the threshold. The Fifth World beckons. The ancient wonders—giants of bone and spirit, thunderbirds of sky and storm, serpents of water and wisdom, guardians of the inner earth—await only our return to respect, to listening, to walking lightly upon the sacred ground.When that day comes, the veil will lift fully. The oral traditions will be honored. And the hidden wonders of the past will become the living miracles of tomorrow.The circle closes, and a new one begins.

The great wheel turns, and the ancient wonders that once walked openly upon the earth prepare to awaken fully. The prophecies of many nations speak with one voice: the time of separation ends, and the time of reunion begins. The giants who withdrew into mountains and mounds, the thunderbirds who ascended to storm clouds, the water serpents who sank into sacred lakes, the lizard people and Ant guardians who sealed their golden cities below—all have watched and waited through the long night of the Fourth World.Now, as the signs foretold by the elders manifest across the land—white animals born in abundance, stars falling in new patterns, thunder speaking without rain—the veil thins. The restricted places stir. They captured the moment when the earth offered its gifts freely: skeletons of towering beings rising from sacred mounds, red-haired giants emerging from western caves, tracks of hairy wild men crossing remote snows, coils of immense serpents breaking ocean surfaces. Those accounts, printed without gatekeepers or censorship, remain as sacred texts bridging the forgotten past and the coming dawn.The elders gather in ceremony, singing the old songs that call the guardians home. The Hopi dance for the return of True White Brother. The Lakota prepare the sacred pipe for the reunion beneath the blooming tree. The Navajo walk the Beauty Way as the earth heals. The Cherokee open their hearts to the vault’s

unveiling. Across the land, the drumbeat quickens, echoing the thunder of approaching wings. Soon, the Blue Star will dance unveiled. The thunderbirds will circle low, their eyes flashing truth. The water serpents will rise in cleansing waves. The giants will stand tall again, their footsteps shaking the ground with purpose. The doors beneath the canyons and mountains will open, and the ancient ones will emerge carrying the seeds of the Fifth World —seeds of harmony, wisdom, and balance preserved through fire, ice, flood, and darkness.Humanity stands at the final choice: to walk in respect and remember the sacred instructions, or to continue in separation and face the purification alone. The hidden wonders offer their hand—the same hand extended to ancestors who survived previous worlds through humility and listening.The 19th-century discoveries were not accidents. They were invitations. The oral traditions are not myths. They are maps. The restricted places are not barriers. They are thresholds.The Fifth World dawns. The circle completes itself. The giants, the thunderbirds, the serpents, the guardians of the inner earth—they are coming home.And when they arrive, the earth will sing again with the footsteps of wonder, the thunder of truth, and the deep, eternal heartbeat of a world reborn.The hidden wonders of the past become the revealed miracles of tomorrow.Welcome to the new beginning.